

John Waller

Kentucky Gazette.

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Quicquid agunt homines — nostri farrago libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85.

[VOL. VI

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1793.

LEXINGTON; Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office in Cross Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.

At a meeting of sundry inhabitants of the State of Kentucky, in Lexington the 5th of July, 1793; to wit:

Richard Steele, Robert Sanders, John Hambleton, Daniel Barber, William Trotter, Joseph Rogers, Thomas A. Thompson, and Peter Barnett; having taken into consideration the excise law, and the circumstances of our country, are of opinion, that collecting taxes under the excise law in specie only, will be oppressive to the people of this country, in our present situation, as we cannot carry our produce to market through the channel of the Mississippi. Therefore we are of opinion, it is not improper to address, first, the people of Kentucky; second, the legislature of this state, and thirdly, the Congress of the United States.

Friends and Countrymen.

We have taken into consideration the excise law passed by Congress, and are of opinion it is unjust, because our navigation is stopped, by the Spaniards, which is a natural and constitutional right; while the other states in the union have their ports open, and can sell their produce for specie; and as allegiance and protection are reciprocal, the United States ought to see that we are equally protected in our trade before we are to be expected to pay equal taxes under the excise law, in specie only. If we pay seven cents per gallon in Kentucky, when our navigation is stopped, it will be much more burthenome to us than it would be if our navigation was open. If this be true, then it will follow of course, that the excise law is much more oppressive to the people of Kentucky than to those of the other states. It is the business of this legislature to find out ways and means to have justice done to all parts of the community. If we were allowed to pay our taxes under the excise law in produce at a reasonable price, it would be more just, though not fully so; and if this was fully made known to the diffusers before they were required to pay, they might make choice either to pursue or quit the business. We hope you will join us in our petitions to the legislature of this state, and also to Congress; and altho' we are informed our former petition or memorial to Congress concerning this business, was laid on the the table and neglected; yet we think it is probable they may hear and redress our grievances, if we could bring them to see our situation as it really is. That we are as a barrier to part of the other states against the invasions, sustaining such damages as we do, by their marauding and plundering our people to a very great amount in every year.—Our trade being stopped—our country but very little improved, and of course we do not have cider and beer as substitutes for spirits distilled, as the people have in the old coun-

try. It is to be hoped they will hear and redress our grievances.

3w Richard Steele, Ch.

F O R S A L E
M Y Plantation within six miles
of this place; situated upon
the waters of North Elkhorn and
Cane Run; there is a good Log
House weather-boarded, with other
necessary conveniences for a farmer; for particulars, apply to

AUGUSTUS W. WALDRYN.

Who will go into the settlements
in August next, and requests all
persons to give in their accounts
(every way) that they may be ad-
justed.

Lex. June 26, 1793.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions con-
tinued and held for the county
of Nelson, at the Courthouse in
Baird's town, on Thursday the
thirteenth day of June, 1793.
John Phillips, Complainant,

Against:

John Wible, Defendant

I N C H A N C E R Y.
THE said Defendant not having
entered his appearance accord-
ing to the Act of Assembly and
the rules of this Court, and it ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the
Court, that he is no inhabitant of
this State; on the motion of the
Complainants by his Counsel, it is
ordered that the said Defendant do
appear here on the first day of their
next September Court, and answer the
Complainants bill; and that a
copy of this order be forthwith in-
serted in the Kentucky Gazette,
for two months successively, and
published some Sunday at the front
door of the Court-house in Baird's
town immediately after Divine
service is administered therein.

A copy Tenth

Ben. Grayson, C.C.Q.S.

TEN DOLLARS

R E W A R D.
STRAYED or stolen
from the subscriber living in
Lexington, about the first of June
last, a bright bay HORSE, four
years old this Spring, about four
teen hands three inches high,
black mane and long tail, well
made, clear limbed, a small flip
branded on the near shoulder, T
and was newly shod before; Who-
ever delivers to me the said
horse, shall receive the above re-
ward.

Thomas Todd.

Lexington, July 16.

ALL persons engaged to the sub-
scriber, are requested to make im-
mediate payment to Mr. Gabriel Jones,
who is authorized to receive the same.

WILLIAM MORTON.

Lexington, June 5, 1793.

Lost about a year ago, near
Lexington, a very small spotted
brown and white Spaniel bitch,
with rough ears and tail; any
person giving information to the
subscriber hereof where she is, shall
receive one dollar.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT by virtue of a legal pow-
er under the seal of New Mex-
ico, I am authorized to call all
manner of persons whatever having
or holding contracts with John
Francis Valois a Frenchman, agent
for Mr. Gabriel Cerry of the dis-
trict of New Mexico, who had
for sale (and did sell a part of) a
large quantity of Illinois lead; that
I will attend at Lexington on the
20th day of August, in order to
have the accounts adjusted; all
claimants are likewise requested to
bring in their demands at that time,
that I may thereby be enabled to
ascertain the amount, and settle
the same.

John Thomas Pacott Fontaine,

Att'y, in fact for

Gabriel Cerry.

Bourbon, July 26. 4^w,
Taken up by the subscriber
near the mouth of Hickman, a
black mare, about thirteen hands
and a half high, with a large sickle
colt, the mare has a blaze face,
blended on the high shoulder \$,
thirteen or fourteen years old, has
lost the right eye since she came
into the neighbourhood, all four
feet white; appraised to \$1. 10.

Also a bay mare, seven years old,
about thirteen hands three inches
high, branded with a stirrup iron
on the high buttock; appraised to
71.

Jonathan Skean.

Taken up by the subscriber,
one mile from Cane ridge Meet-
ing house, on Stoners fork of Lick-
ing, a white and black Stear, two
years old, marked a crop off the
left ear, and a half crop off the
right, appraised to \$1. 10.

John Jameson.

Taken up by the subscriber,
near Todd's Ferry, a small foal
mare, three years old, tress and pas-
ses, with a large blaze, has on a
large bell; appraised to 41.

Taken up March 26.

Also a brown mare, about nine
years old, fourteen hands high,
a small star in her face, has, two
teeth under her mane, branded on
the near shoulder and buttock with
a heart, tress; appraised to 10.

Samuel M'Kee.

June 10. ||

Taken up by the subscriber
on Hoods creek, a sorrel Horse
with a bald face, both hind legs
white up to his hams, a four shill-
ing bell marked MY, fourteen
hands high, about seventeen years
old, appraised to 41.

David Sutherland.

May 28. 4^w.

On the 6th of September a company
will meet at the Crab orchard, in order
to take an early start thro' the Wilder-
ness the next morning with the Pox.

Whereas GEORGE WIL-
SON of Lexington, did, on the first
day of this instant, give me his
note of hand for the sum of twelve
pounds, payable in six months from
said date, and as I have since lost
said note, this is to forewarn said
Wilson from paying said note to
any other person, as I never made
any assignment thereof.

Leonard Hatchy.

Lexington, August 8. 4^w.

M Q N E Y,
Ready to be given for two
NEGRO BOYS, one from ten to
twelve years old, and the other
from twelve to fourteen; to be
found likely and active, and un-
der good character. Enquire of
the master.

Taken up by the subscriber
in Lincoln a black mare, four years
old, about thirteen hands and a
half high, branded on the off mon-
ster and on the button's with
a long switch tail, tress natural;
appraised to 31.

Hugh Hays.

May 4. ||

I do hereby forewarn all
persons from trading for a bond
that I gave George Clarke of \$10.
for a tract of land that I now live
on; as I am determined to pay no
more till he makes me a right a-
greeable to contract.

David Prewitt.

Mercer county, July 13.

Taken up by the subscriber,
living in Bourbon county, at
the sign of the Lion, a small black
cow, with white under her belly,
both hind feet white, and part of
her tail, marked with a stripe off
the upper side of each ear, and a
half crop in the left, appraised to
\$1. 10.

David Johnston.

June 15th.

William Porter,
At his TAN YARD, one mile from
Frankfort.
Gives CASH for green and dry
HIDES he wants

An APPRENTICE,
Between the age of 15 and 17 who
can come well recommended.
CASH will also be given for
green and dry HIDES, at H. M'L-
VAIN'S Store in Lexington.

Taken up by the subscriber
in Scott county, near Toliver
Craig's mill, a black horse, seven
years old, branded on the near
shoulder thus \$, a blaze and flip,
four white feet fourteen and a
half hands high, shod before, ap-
praised to 10.

Colby Shipp.

May 4.

LISBON, April 2.

An ambassador from the French republic arrived here a few days since, and demanded audience of the secretary of state, to present his credentials. After waiting two days, he received directions to quit the kingdom directly. A small party of men was ordered to conduct him to the frontiers, to preserve him from the fury of the populace, who are so universally exasperated against the French, that had not this precaution been used, he would without doubt, have fallen a sacrifice to their resentment.

LONDON, May 7.

The report is perfectly true, that the French General Dampierre lately proposed an exchange of prisoners with the Prince de Saxe-Cobourg, viz: The Royal prisoners in the temple, for the commissioners of the Convention now in custody, provided the Prince would grant a cessation of hostilities to give time for a regular negotiation for peace. The Prince de Saxe-Cobourg returned for answer, that he had no objection to the exchange of prisoners, but he would not listen to a truce.

BELFAST, April 17.

Extract of a letter from Carrickfergus.

Last Saturday evening, as two or three young trowsers had just left work, they went to take a walk along the shore, and as they walked one of them dared to whistle a tune, and being espied by a couple of dragoons, were instantly seized by them, sabres stuck over their heads, and threatened with being cut to pieces if they should attempt to resist—thus forced to comply, they were dragged before a magistrate, and charged with the audacious crime of playing volunteer music, and attempting to much to the honor of the magistrate, he set the young men at liberty, after charging them never to transgress the law in like manner. Next morning (Sunday) one of the Volunteer Company dressed himself in his uniform coat, for the purpose of going to church, and without any other part of his military dress, so soon as noticed, he was arrested by the troops, who pursued him into a friend's house, drew their swords, and desired him instantly to strip—the volunteer modestly answered, “what have I done to give offence—where is the law to hinder a man to wear his own cloaths?” “Sirrah, says one of the troopers, what I tell you to do is law—strip in a moment!” The poor innocent man in danger of his life, was forced to strip off his coat, and go home through the street in his shirt.

PROVIDENCE, June 1.

On Sunday last arrived here, the ship Rising Sun, captain Sheldon, from Canton, which he left the 24th of December, and has brought a very valuable cargo. On the first of May, being to windward of Barbadoes, captain Sheldon fell in with His Britannic Majesty's ships of war the Centurion, captain Osborne, and Experiment, captain Miller, bearing on board a regiment of troops bound for Barbadoes. The colonel, with an officer of the Centurion, came on board of the Rising Sun; they conducted themselves with the greatest politeness, and from them captain Sheldon received the full information of a war.—They also informed him they had taken several prizes on their passage.

BOSTON, June 5.

A letter from Amsterdam, received by a respectable gentleman in this town contains an account of the failures of the principal houses in that place; and that all the banks

of Poland had broke, in consequence of the present war.

NEW-YORK, June 12.

On Monday last arrived here, the French frigate l' Ambuscade, Citizen Bompard, commander, from Philadelphia.—On her arrival she saluted the city with fifteen guns, which was returned from the battery.—We are informed that on her cruise from the Capes of Delaware, she fell in with a large vessel, upon which she bore down; they hove their topsails aback, hauled up their courses, and waited for the ambuscade to come up, but finding her to be a two decker, and carrying two tier of guns, the Ambuscade thought it prudent to bear away; upon which the ship gave chase, and the French Frigate, out sailing her, made the best of her way to the Hook.—On Sunday night she again saw a large vessel, which she supposed to be the same. In her way here she took the brig Catharine, of Halifax, from Jamaica, bound to Philadelphia, laden with pimento and ginger, which came up about six o'clock the same evening.

Yesterday, one of the officers of the Ambuscade was walking the streets, he was infested by an impudent fellow, a laborer, whose name is Angus McDonald, by throwing a stone at him, who was immediately arrested, and committed to prison.

We are informed, that on Saturday night last, a sloop from Hudson, called the Poly, was arrested by order of the Governor, from examination, it appeared, that the carried arms, and intended to act as a privateer under a French commission. This matter is now under further examination—for particulars of which will be given as soon as possible.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.

Capt. Smith, of the brig Aurora, in 10 days from Port-au-prince, informs, that on the 25th of May, she was chased by the British privateer cutter Speedwell, Capt. Berry, of 8 guns and 60 men, and boarded by an officer and 6 men off Hennequin, who kept possession of the vessel about four hours, in search of French property—they informed Capt. Smith that they captured the schooner Ann, of Philadelphia, and the Regulator, of Baltimore, Capt. White, from Jersey, to this port, under the pretence of having French property and passengers on board.—In one of these vessels there was a considerable sum of money.

By the last accounts from Paris, it appears, that the moderate party in the National Convention are the majority—the Mountain, notwithstanding the rapprochement of the tribunes and the galleries, have been in the minority in several motions made by the steady and consistent friends of liberty.

M. Bouchette is appointed Minister of war in the room of Bouronville.

Gen. Dampierre has accepted the command of the army.

JUNE 15. A Mr. Phillips, Printer of the Beechfield Herald, in England, has lately been convicted at the Assizes there, on an indictment for selling the Second Part of Paine's Rights of Man.—He was sentenced to eighteen months close imprisonment, without the right of a friend!!

All the ports of the French West-Indies are open to American vessels.

The Wilmington, Jeffries, is arrived at Wilmington from Belfast, with upwards of 400 passengers.

A vessel is arrived at New-York in 30 days from Newry. In the Irish channel she passed thro' a fleet of 30 sail of English vessels, with twelve regiments on board,

destined to make an attack on Britain, to favor the aristocratic party in France.

The frigate L' Ambuscade, which left the Delaware on the 7th inst. has been cleaved into New-York by two English ships, one of 40, the other of 30 guns.

According to a London paper of the 10th of April, the French Generals Miranda, Stingen, and Launoy, have suffered on the scaffold.

Great preparations are making at Gaudaloupe to repel the invasion of the British. Martinique is not yet taken.

The French part of the Island of St. Martin is taken by the Dutch.

A small vessel which had been preparing for some time past at New-York, took in her guns on Sunday evening between 9 and 10 o'clock, and slipped out of port—the was followed the next morning by the Governor and Mayor, and brought back. It is supposed the was destined, in the first instance, for Charlestown.

On the 24th of May a violent earthquake happened at Cape Francis, which considerably damaged the houses.

JUNE 22.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE, Received by an arrival at Boston, which brought London papers to the 7th of May.

A fleet of sixteen ships of war have sailed from Ferrol in Spain, to cruise against the French in the Mediterranean.

Admiral Goodall's Squadron has taken sixteen vessels from Marcellis and Cetze, and sent them for Gibraltar.

The combined army which had invaded Lille, under General Clarifay, has quitted its positions in the neighbourhood of that place, in order to advance against Conde and Valenciennes.

The bombardment of Mentz begun the sixteenth of April.

A report on the nineteenth of April at Ghent, stated, that the Marquis de la Fayette died on the twelfth, in the old prison in Berlin.—This wants confirmation.

A letter from Gen. Dampierre, of the 15th of April, informed the Convention, that his army had gained a considerable advantage over the Austrians—who were driven as far as St. Amand. The letter is dated at Valenciennes. Gen. Dampierre's aid-de-camp informed the Convention, that a misunderstanding prevailed in the combined army.

A letter from the commissioners to Cullinan's army, states that the troops renewed the oath to die for Liberty—and that they burn with desire to engage the enemy. In the sitting of the 20th of April the convention decreed, that the petition signed by 35 sections and adopted by the Council General of the commune of Paris, is calumnious, and ordered copies of the decree to be sent to the departments.

The decree of accusation against Marat was adopted.

General Miranda on the 20th of April published a justification memorial in expiation of himself—in which he accuses Dumourier of treason.

Marat is in the Abbaye prison, and Egalié is sent to Marseilles—Bristol, Vergniaud, Petion, Genfenne, Gorfas, and severance others, were impeached by the 48 sections on the 15th of April—the combined powers inflict on placing the Dauphin on the throne, as preliminary to any treaty with France—Savoy is evacuated by Gen. Kellermann; the army of Coblene is 35,000 strong, and is posted at Candelle, Lauguerburgh, and on the heights of Weissenburgh; the French have invaded Switzerland, and have taken Soleure.—One of Cullinan's aids, Coquerel, after accusing that general of being a traitor, shot himself at Blanchelande, late governor

of Hesdinfield, was executed the 15th of April.

The English papers further state, that eight General Officers have been guillotined in Paris: on the 18th of April Col. du Vaix, one of Dumourier's aids suffered, and Col. Vanjour belonging to the dragon was afterwards beheaded.—Some accounts represent that order is restored on the coast of Brittany. The French have declared the trade of the Hanse Towns to be neutral. General Lampiere, now commander in chief of the French army, had the title of Count before the revolution; he is about 42 years old, of a strong constitution, active, calm, and undaunted in the midst of danger. The Emperor has sent his whole force of plate, worth two millions of dollars, to the mint.

In consequence of the late failures in England and Scotland, and the stagnation of public credit, thirty thousand men, women and children, formerly employed in the cotton manufactures in Scotland, have been dismissed and are in great distress—this it is said may be relieved on.

General Custine has written a letter to the Convention, similar to Dumourier's of the 12th March last—he denounces may therefore be speedily expected.

The widow Capet was still confined was still confined in the Temple, with her children, and sister-in-law—nothing sanguinary appears to threaten them.

The late accounts from France, contain, upon the whole, favorable appearances respecting the cause in which they are engaged: there have been several vain attacks made upon the advanced posts of the Austrians and Prussians, in which they have been generally repulsed with considerable loss; the British and Ostend passes, even mention in terms of surprise and regret, the obstinate resistance made to the operations of the combined armies. General Dampierre is busily employed in organizing the army, which Dumourier by his treachery had in some measure put in confusion; and from the number of recruits daily coming in, there was every appearance of his collecting a sufficient body effectually to oppose the invasions of the enemy, and perhaps in due time to drive them from the frontiers.

The Court of Admiralty of this state has determined yesterday, in the cause pending respecting the capture of the ship William and the big rammy, prizes of the schooners Citizen Genet and the Sans Culotes, that it had no jurisdiction to decide the legality or illegality of the laid prizes.

CHARLESTON, (S.C.) May 17.

A gentleman from the South fork of Saluda river, in a letter of the 23d ult. sends his correspondents in this city the following account of an extraordinary animal which has been lately discovered on the bald mountain, and other mountains in the Western territory:

This animal is between twelve and fifteen feet high, and in shape resembling a human being, except the head, which is in equal proportion to its body, and draws in somewhat like a tetrapod; its feet are like those of a negro, about two feet long and hairy, and are of a dark dun color; its eyes are exceedingly large, and open up and down its face; the hair of its head is about six inches long, stands straight like a negro's; its nose is like that of the human species, only large and inclined to what is called Roman.

These animals are bold, and have lately attempted to kill several persons—in which attempts some of them have been shot.

Their principal resort is on the

bold mountain, where they lie in wait for travellers—but some have been seen in this part of the country.

The inhabitants of this place call it a Yahoos; the Indians however, give it the name of Chickley-Cudly."

BALTIMORE, June 18.

The latest European advices inform, that a famine was destroying Egypt, and that the streets of the city of Cairo were filled with the bodies of persons who had fallen a prey to its ravages. That the Plague had suddenly made its appearance at Smyrna. That M. Semionville, the French ambassador to the Porte, who was supposed to have gone to Constantinople, remained in Corfu over four months, and during the time of his residing there, the Courts of Vienna and Peterburgh prevailed on the Porte to declare a neutrality. That on the 6th of April, the Municipality of Paris decreed a civic reward to any citizens who should assassinate Dumourier. That two columns of the French troops had made themselves masters of the valley of Aran, and took 800 prisoners, 60 mullets, and 600 cartridges, with the loss of only 2 men killed and four wounded. That general Servan was impatiently expected at Toulouse, at the head of 100,000 men, to attack against the Spaniards. That the counter-revolutionists had laid siege to Saône d'Orléans, in great force, but were obliged to retire from thence, with precipitation, and were pursued by the Patriots, who killed three thousand of them, and took ten pieces of Cannon, with eleven carriages laden with bread. That the city of Lille was kept in a continual state of alarm, and it was much feared that some new conspiracy would break out there, which might ruin the French Republic. That M. Boisroche was appointed Minister at War, in place of General Beaumontville. That general Dumoultre had taken the command of the Northern army. That on the evening of the 12th of April the Convention declared, "that provocation to the establishment of Royalty is another counter-revolutionary crime, and those found guilty of it shall suffer death"; that the same punishment shall be inflicted on every individual who shall vary the prices of Merchandise, because sold for Assignats; 3, the exportation of Gold or Silver from the territory of France, & sales the punishment already imposed by Law, shall be further punished by a fine of not less than 2000 Livres; 4, every person who shall refuse to take Assignats in Payment, shall be forced to it, and be subject to a fine to the amount of double the sum refused.

—That in the firing of the 13th, a letter was read in the National Convention, from General Custine, in which he complained very bitterly of the contradictory orders he had received, and of the want of discipline in the French Army; he tells the Convention that nothing can save the Republic, but to place the whole Executive power in the hands of one Man; that if the Convention will intrust him with this power, he will undertake to save the Republic; if not, his desire is to have his successor appointed; differing from Dumoultre, he observes, that should a King be proclimated, he will instantly emigrate from the Country.—That orders had been issued by the British War-Office, to the Commanders of the several Regiments of Dragoons on the English establishment, for a draft of 200 privates from each, exclusive of commissaries, and non-commissioned officers, which, when incorporated,

will form a body of Cavalry, amounting to 3000 Men, who will receive orders to go immediately on service—that the Troops already transported, and those to be dispatched as soon as possible, will form a body of 10,000 effective Men.

On Friday the 7th inst. the honorable the Judges of the Federal Court, held in Richmond, Virginia, gave their opinion on the important subject of the payment of the British Debts.

The points before the Court were:

1st. Whether the British debts were recoverable in that State the acts of the Virginia Assembly having prohibited the recovery, which acts passed prior to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States?

2d. Whether the payments made into the Loan-office were not complete Bars to the Plaintiff's action for so much as was paid?

3d. As the definitive treaty had been broken by the government of Great Britain, whether the treaty of peace should be carried into effect on the part of America?

And, lastly, whether the debt was not extinguished by the dissolution of the government, on the 4th day of July, 1776.

The Court were unanimously of opinion on the first third, and last points, for the plaintiff, considering the adoption of the Constitution as a repeal of all laws in opposition to the treaty of peace, which by that adoption had become the supreme law of the land; and upon this ground gave judgment for the plaintiff on the first point.

On the third they were of opinion, that the court could not take notice of a breach of a treaty if such did exist, without a declaration to that effect from the Congress of the United States.

On the last, they gave judgment for the plaintiff, as the plea of the defendant could not be supported by the Laws and Usages of nations.

On the second point, the court divided, Mr. Jay, chief Justice of the United States, for the plaintiff, Mr. Iredell and Mr. Griffin, for the defendants—upon the plea then, judgment was entered for the defendants, a majority of the court supposing that as that law had been carried into complete effect before the entry of peace, and as by that law, the defendant was discharged from the debt, the treaty of peace could not again charge him.

JULY 25.

A letter from a gentleman in Bristol to his friend in New-York dated April 10, says: "The Standard-bearer filled an order for no troops, either Dutch or English to be absent from garrisons or encampments—which the Duke of York took umbrage at, saying none but a British should command a Briton, and spoke in such language as could not be supported by the Standard-bearer's son, Prince Frederick of Orange; a duel was the consequence, in which the Dutchman was severely wounded."

FREDERICKSBURG, June 28

Tuesday evening arrived at Bristow, the schooner Ether, Capt. Bartholomew, in 20 days from Lee Lett (St. Domingo) by whom we learn, that 7000 of the line, 7 frigates (most of them of 40-guns) and a great number of transports, with Governor Galbaud de Fort, and 14,000 troops had arrived at the Cape from France. On the 24th of May, in the Bay of Leogane spoke a French frigate called the Concord, of 35 guns, (one of the first bound to aux Cayes, with troops, in company with 3 ships of the line).

The brig Bersey, Captain Byrd, arrived at Philadelphia, from Savannah, in 9 days, brings further accounts of the incursions of the Indians into the State of Georgia,

and that the militia were all on service duty. General Jackson with his usual spirit and patriotism, had marched out with a strong party to repel the savages. In the interim, the people of Savannah were so much alarmed as to perform strict military duty, day and night, because reports ran, that the Indians were in sixty miles of Savannah.

KNOXVILLE, June 29.

On the 19th inst. in the night, a large party of Indians came into Wear's Cove, on Little Pigeon, Jefferson county, and cut down much corn, stole ten horses, and killed another, killed two cows and three hogs which they skinned for provisions, took seven bags of meal out of Wear's mill, and broke sundry parts of it. Some days after this transaction, the Indians were pursued and overtaken. The white men recouped the horses and meal, and three of the enemy's guns, killed two Indians and wounded a third.

On the night of the 21st, the Indians stole three horses from Gamble's station, on Little river, besides those mentioned in our last; and it now appears that some days before they had stolen from the same place seven other horses which were not missed till search were made for these three.

The same night, it is said four horses from John Craig's station.

On the same night, from Big's Station, on the Holston, twelve miles below this, the Indians stole four horses, and the clothes of four families which were in winter.

And on the night of the 22d instant, the Indians stole six horses from David Craig's station, and more are missing, uncertain whether stolen or not. The trace of the six was followed to the foot of the mountain leading directly to Chilhowee, one of the upper towns of the Cherokees.

Lexington, August 10.

On the 1st inst. the Indians stole a number of horses belonging to the Q. M. under the pickets at Fort Hamilton; they were pursued by a detachment of 400 men and rifle-men, to the distance of about 15 miles, where the Indians appeared in such force, that the pursuers thought prudent to decline coming to action.—The Indians being in such force near the out posts, the argument that the enemy was fatigued, and of course the army will very shortly receive marching orders.

Fellow Citizens.

THE Constitution of Kentucky is perhaps the best calculated to deserve any writing of the same size now exist.—It appears by the great care and just regulations of annual elections, that the free suffrage of the people was the principal object that the Convention had in view; on through the whole of the Constitution (a few particulars excepted) I think it really is the best Constitution on the continent; and tho' those particular strikes at the very root or foundation of liberty; yet they come in so very easy and the whole of it reads exceeding smooth so that a critical reader would scarcely discern errors in the constitution.—But as a tree is best known by its fruit, so one year's experience plainly discovers the fundamental errors of the constitution.

Wherefore did we ever contend with England? was it not on the account of their imposing laws on us without the free suffrage of the citizens? and is not this the very case with us now in Kentucky? with horror and amazement may we behold four Senators reelected with fourfold legislative power, who were never elected meately or immediately by the people.

O Kentucky, whither art thou

fallen? tell us not in Gath, publish not in Akelon, this is the way we are preserving our dear bought liberty, and conveying our natural rights inviolate to posterity.

Great Britain could not deprive us of our liberty by force of arms, but while we were asleep it has been artfully stolen from us, tho' it lately cost us much blood and treasure; and shall we continue in this lethargic frame while here is a fatal growing disorder in the body politic?—no—if a deadly disorder should seize any of our natural bodies, would it be good policy deliberately to let it increase for some time and then endeavor to have it removed? no.—Fellow citizens this is a parallel case. If this political disorder is neglected it will be still the harder to cure, because power begats power, or in other words, even unjust power, produces influence, and generally these联合 with unjust authority will endeavor to retain it.

America struck the spark of liberty which kindled through the continent, and has inflamed all Europe.

And shall we in this western part of America half degenerate and give way to said slavery? God forbid, how shall we answer to posterity for what we have already done, or for the odious blot that must forever remain on our Journals; if it is paid with immensity other usurpers in future day may plead this as a precedent.—Let us at least endeavor to subdue this vicious worm, by an unanimous and speedy reformation.

A plain Republican.

N O T I C E.

The Dismillers in Fayette county who fail to send and pay off the respective sums due from them to the United States, in consequence of the excise law, on or before the 1st day of September next, may rest assured, their will then be ordered against them without respect to persons.

Times Current Collector

of Revenue in the 3d division of the 11th survey.

I Wish to hire from now till Christmas, or longer, three NEGRO MEN; one an exceeding good brick-moulder, one a brick-layer and plasterer, the other a good house servant. I would sell by Rock of Cash, Sheep and Hogs; for terms, apply to the subscriber.

M. Satterwhite,
Lexington.

L O S T.

On the road between Lexington and Old's Ferry, on the 29th of June, six Oil-Cloth Hat Covers; any person giving information thereto to the subscriber (or to the Printer) so that he gets them again, shall have one Dollar Reward.

Edward Evans,
August 10, 1793.

A company will meet at the Crab-Branch on the first day of September, in order to start early the next morning through the Wilderness.

Taken up by the subscriber in Madison County, at Bodenbough, a dark bay Mare about 9 years old, about 14 hands high, branded on the off side of her neck under the mane with something like this S a little wane in her

forehead and a small spur on her nose, has on about a 6th bell which has a crack that has been mended by brazing on a piece in the shape of S, apprized to d.

John Sidebottom.

May 22.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

The NEWS-PAPER.
T HIS truth (with deference to the College) New-papers are the springs of Knowledge; The gen'ral source throughout the nation.

Of ev'ry modern conversation. What would this mighty people do If there, alas! was nothing new? A News-paper is like a feast; Some dish there is for ev'ry guest; Some large some small some strong some tender,

Fore'y stomach, stout or slender. Those who fat park and grog delight in,

Are pleas'd with trumpets, drums,

and fighting. For those who are more pliny made. Make arts and sciences and trade. For fanciful and am'rous blood. We have a soft poetic food;

For witty and fairie folks;

High scion'd acid, bitter jokes;

And when we sit, to please the mob,

A jest, a quarrel or a job. [ges, If you want health consult our physician shall be well & live for ages; Our empirics, to get the bread

Do ev'ry thing to raise the dead.

Lands may be had, if they are wanted!

Houses for sale, or to be rented? No matter whether good or bad, We tell you where they may be had.

Our services you can't express, The good we do you hardly guess; There's not a want of human kind, But we a remedy can find.

A N E C D O T E.

TWO Tars, who knew and classifierd the noble principles of friendship, chanced to be on board the Sandwich ninety gun Ship, at the relief of Gibraltar, under the command of Lord Howe; one of them being killed, was carried on shore to be buried. His constant friend attended him to this last stage of human action: when the body was laid in the grave, the survivor, struggling with all those manly feelings that ornament the soul of a brave and honest man, articulated this short and fervent prayer in presence of sundry noblemen and other officers of the garrison:—O LORD GOD ALMIGHTY! HERE LIES AS GOOD A SAILOR AS EVER STEPPED ON SHIPBOARD; GIVE HIM, O GOD, A BIRTH IN THE MAIN TOT IN HEAVEN, A SMOOTH SEA, AND FULL ALLOWANCE FOR JESUS'S SAKE.

Five Dollars Reward.
Run away from the subscriber, living near Lexington, about the first of July last, GEORGE, a dark mulatto man, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches, high, brisk and active; large full eyes, had on tow linen shirt, and brown trowsers; it is likely he will pass for a free man, and has attempted to preach; it is probable he is either lurking in the county of Logan or Green, or gone to Cumberland; any person delivering him to the subscriber shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges.

Will. Farrow.
August 5. copt

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Clark county on the head waters of Hinkton, about four miles from Mount-levelling, a forel mare about seven or eight years old and thirteen hands, one inch high, mixed with white hairs about the head, one fiddle spot, neither docked nor branded, appraised to 41.

James Magill.
April 37.

William Ross,
Boot and Shoe-maker,
At the sign of the Boot, Shoe and Slipper, on Croft Street, next door to the Printing Office, Lexington.

Takes this method of informing his customers, and the Public at large, that he intends selling his work at the following very moderate prices, (viz.)

Boots from seven Dollars and a half to nine Dollars, Men's calf-skin Shoes from twelve to thirteen Shillings,

Calfs from ten to eleven Shillings,

Women's Shoes from nine Shillings to ten and six pence, And Children's in proportion.

Uppers for Shoes from three to three Shillings and six Pence,

Soles from three to three Shillings and four Pence,

Sheeling old Boots from fifteen Shillings and six Pence to eighteen Shillings;

For half soiling Boots or Shoes from three Shillings to three Shillings and six Pence—and other mending in proportion.

He has red Morocco for binding Boots, white Calf skins, which was at mechen, Heel-ball, Boot legs and Calf skins—which he will sell on very low terms.

* * * He wants three or four good JOURNEYMAN; to whom he will give as good wages as can be got in the State.

TO BE LET

The Store formerly occupied by PETER JANUARY & SON.

AND MORE LATELY BY IRWIN & BRYSON.

For terms apply to the subscribers their Sto: on the corner of Main and Upper Streets.

PETER JANUARY Jun & So Who wishes to purchase, a quantity of Furs of all kinds, Bacon, Butter, Cheese and Sugar, for which his highest price will be given.

Taken up by the subscriber in Bourbon county, near Paris, a three year old filly, the off hind foot white, a few white hairs in her face, neither docked nor branded, appraised to 61 1/2.

William Moore.

May 21. Will be taken for a short time.

A N APPRENTICE to the Tan. Ringing and Currying business; between the age of fourteen and eighteen years, who has parents living in the country, and can come well recommended.

W. & H. Parker.

CRAIG, PARKERS & CO., PAPER MANUFACTORY,

I S now actually making paper, and we make no doubt but that in the course of this spring, we shall be able to furnish this state in all kinds of paper, provided we can get a sufficient supply of rags; nor have we any reason to fear, from the friends we have already had in collecting rags, but that we shall be plentifully supplied, provided the good people of this state can be prevailed on to save them, and as the prosecution of this business depends entirely on that article, we earnestly hope that the importance of the manufacture to the state at large, is a sufficient argument to the individuals to save their rags.

CRAIG, PARKERS & CO.

March 29, 1793.

James H. Stewart.
Is lately returned from Philadelphia, and has brought a NEAT ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, Dry Goods, Cutlery, Saddlery and Queen's ware, which is now opening opposite Moll. Love and Brent's Tavern, and will be sold on moderate terms.

Lexington August 2, 1793.

Taken up by the subscriber, bear near Clear creek, Woodford county, one black horse colt, three years old, thirteen and a half hands high, star on his forehead, no brand perceptible, valued to \$1. Likewise one black mare colt, three years old, thirteen and a half hands high, no brand perceptible, valued to \$1.

Colley H. Dawson.

May 23.

Taken up by the subscriber, Fayette county, little N fork of Elkhorn, a black horse, fourteen hands and a half high, four years old, no brand perceptible, has a small star, a natural trotter; appraised to 111.

Samuel M'Gehry.

May 24. At a Court of Quarter Sessions continued on behalf for the County of Fayette, at the Court house in Lexington, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of June, 1793.

William Ellis, Complainant,

Against

John Cobb,

Thomas Carr,

John Holder,

Ebenezer S. Platt,

Thomas Dawson,

James Tompkins and

Humphrey Tompkins.

In CHANCERY.

THE defendants John Cobb and Thomas Carr not having entered their appearance according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are no inhabitants of this State on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, It is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of their next September court and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published some Sunday at the front door of the Baptist meeting-house in the town of Lexington immediately after divine service;

A Copy Tech.

LEVI TODD, CLK. C. Q. S.

1/2

The subscriber requests all those indebted to him, to make immediate payment, as he can, not possibly give any further indulgence. He hopes no person of gratitude so indebted will fail to comply with this notice, as they will by so doing very much disoblige themselves as well as their humble servant.

Charles Sumption.

July 25.

Taken up by the subscriber near the mouth of Hickman creek, a dark chestnut Horse, about 13 or 14 years old, 13 hands and an inch high, a blaze face, some fiddle spots; appraised to 41.

Also a forel horse, six years old, thirteen hands and a half high, marked with a small tail taken out of the under side of his neck ear, appraised to 81.

John Sefferet.

July 25.

Taken up by the subscriber living ar the mouth of little Davy's fork, in Fayette county, a forel Horse, fifteen hands high, six years old, branded 18 on the near shoulder, trois, his left hind foot white, appraised to 131 1/2.

Robert St. Clair.

May 25.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Mercer county, on Clarke's run, a bay mare, about fourteen hands high, eight years old, a large star under face, a strip on her nose, one white foot, no brand perceptible, appraised to 91.

George Caldwell, jun.

WANTED,

A NUMBER of MALES, to come and be well recommended, who shall have constant employ and generous wages. Apply to the subscriber in Lexington.

THOMAS LOVE.

May 24.

AS the subscribers intend quitting their present line of business, will sell the balance of their goods, either by wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices, in order to enable them to close their accounts; they request all those indebted to them by bond, note or book account, to settle them between the date hereof and the first of August next, as their business will not admit of further delay.

ALIX & JAS. PARKER.

June 4, 1793.

ALL PERSONS that have any demands against the subscribers, are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement on or before the 15th of July next; and those that are indebted to them, are requested in the most particular manner, to make payment before that time, as they cannot possibly have any further indulgence, except where it has been of their wife's good by a special contract.

SAINT & IZAMAN.—Who have on hand, a great assortment of Merchandise, whch they will sell at the most moderate prices, for cash, credit, &c &c:

Lexington, July 25.

Taken up by the subscriber near Food's Station, a forel horse, about fourteen hands and a half high, six or seven years old, no brand, some remarkable spots on him; appraised to 107.

William Smith.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the nineteenth of this instant, a mulatto woman, by name ROSE, of rather a small size, about thirty years of age, good countenance, her shoulders have evident marks of a whipping; she will no doubt try to pass for a free woman and get off to some distant place. Any person securing her in any jail, or bringing her to me, on South Elkhorn, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

Robert Parker.

July 25.

Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Timbers, Siders, Blacksmiths and Farriers, willing to serve as Artificers in the service of the United States, for two years, (if not sooner discharged.)

Will meet with good encouragement, and immediate employment, by applying at the Quartermaster's office in Fort Washington, or at Head-quarters to the subscriber.

James O'Hara,
Quarter Master General
of the army of the United States.

July 1.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE EXTRA.

[NUMB. XLVII.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1793.

[VOL VI.]

WILLIAM HUGHES & Co.
Have lately removed their Store
from the corner of Main and
Cross Streets in this town into
the house lately occupied by Mr.
David Humphreys, and next
door to Mr. Andrew Holmes,
and are now opening a fresh
Supply of

GOODS,

Which added to the former,
will make a handsome assortment;
amongst which are, a quantity
of ad. 6L 8d. 1od. and 2od.
nails, which they will sell on the
lowest terms for cash.—They have
established a nail factory in this
place, and can furnish any kind of
nails or brads on the shortest no-

tic. Lexington, July 27 1793.

CLEAN LINE

ORAGS

Will be taken at the George
Town Fulling mill, for dres-
sing Cloth, by

CRAIG & LOGAN.

Bourbon county; to wit:

June Term, 1793.

Thomas Edis, Complainant,

Against

James Watson, Defendant.

In Chancery.

THE defendant having failed

to enter his appearance ac-

cording to the act of Assembly and

the rules of this Court, and it ap-

pearing to the satisfaction of the

court, that he is no inhabitant of

this Commonwealth. On the mo-

tion of the complainant by Alexan-

der K. Marshall, his attorney, it

is ordered that the said defendant

do appear on the first day of the

next court of Quarter Sessions, and

answer the complainant's bill;

and that a copy of this order be

forthwith inserted in the Kentucky

Gazette for two months successively;

and published some Sunday at the front door of the Baptist

Meeting-house, near Cooper's room;

immediately after divine service.

A Copy Test

Thomas Reeder, C.C.Q.S.

Taken up by the subscriber

living in Clarke county on the

head waters of Hinkston, a bay

horse six years old, with a black

mane, tail and legs, fourteen

hands high, branded with B on

the left buttock; fled all round;

appraised to 10L

Abihu Anderson.

June 14.

On the 15th of August a

company will meet at the Crab-

Orchard to start early the next

morning through the wilderness.

July 22.

Stock and Rappes \$IV U P F

Made and sold by

EDMUND PURSELL,

At his Snuff-Mill, in Bard's

Town, Nelson County,

WHEREAS

keepers and others, may

be supplied by the large or small

quantity on lower terms than at

Philadelphia or Baltimore, pack-

ed in kegs, bladders or papers

of pound, half pound, 18d. and

9d. papers.

Clean linen Rags will be taken in

payment for snuff at the mill.

* Said Snuff to be had also by

the quantity, at Mr. John M'lyan's

Store in Lexington.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Fort Hamil-

ton, Hugh Murphy, I believe

a native of Pennsylvania, about 5

feet 8 or 9 inches high, round

shouldered, black hair and dark

complexion, has a down look and

rather flow of speech. He was en-

listed by sergeant Thompson in

Bourbon county, Kentucky.—Said

Murphy deserted in company with

a man in the Q. M. department,

whose name I do not know; they

took with them three new country

rifles, and it is probable they

will make down the river or to

some frontier part of Kentucky;

whoever apprehends, and secures

said deserter in any jail of the U.

S. or delivers him to his officer,

shall receive the above reward.

T. LEWIS, Cap. 3d Sub

22w Legion U. S. A.

Taken up by the subscriber

in Woodford county near

George Stevenson's mill on Glen's

creek, one bay Mare about six

years old, about thirteen hands

three inches high, branded on the

near shoulder \$2, appraised to 9L.

William Sample.

Taken up by the subscriber

living in Nelson county on Sim-

son's creek, near the Sulpher Lick,

a feral Mare, fourteen hands

high, with a star in her forehead,

and a star on her right thigh,

about two inches long, and three

quarters of an inch wide, four

years old, branded on the near

shoulder MK in a piece, with foil;

appraised to 8L.

Richard Arnol.

April 30.

The subscriber begs leave

to inform all persons indebted to

him, that he intends sending to the

subscribers about the twentieth of

August next, and hopes every per-

son of gratitude to indebted, will pay

up their respective balances on or

before that time.

C. Beatty.

Lexington July 13.

I will to purchase a handsome

Saddle Horse;

That will pace and trot eleg-

antly, well formed and in good

order, he must not be over eight

years old, or under fourteen hands

and a half high.—For a Horse of

the above description, I will allow

a handsome price.

C. B.

Taken up by the subscriber

in Nelson county, on the head of

Long Lick creek, a brown cow, mar-

ked with a half crop in the left ear,

eight or nine years old; appraised

to 21. 15s.

John R. Gaither.

ALL persons indebted to the

subscriber either by bond, note

or book accompt, are earnestly re-

quested to make payment on or be-

fore the 15th of August next, as it

is not in my power to make my re-

mittances without collecting my debs.

I hope those indebted to me will

not look for any further indul-

gence, as it will not be in my

power to wait longer than that pe-

riod.

JAMES LEMON.

Bourbon, July 26, 3^o.

Taken up by the subscriber
in Fayette county, Davy's fork of
Elkhorn, two stray cattle, the one a
dark brown steer, three years
old, with some white on his belly
and back, marked in the right ear
with a crop, and underkeel in the
left; appraised to 21. 7s. 6d. The
other a one year old, heifer, mar-
ked with a swallowtail and slit in
each ear; appraised to 11. 4s.

William Miligan.

June 19. 11.

Taken up by the subscriber
living near Capt. Casey's mill on
Salt River, Mercer county, a for-
est horse, five years old, fourteen
hands high, with a white mane
and tail, both hind feet white, a
long blaze in his face, some saddle
spots, no brand perceptible, ap-
praised to ten pounds.

Walter Bohon.

May 23. 4.

Taken up by the subscriber
in Woodford county, a dark
brown filly, three years old, with
a small star, branded on the near
buttock thus, A, about thirteen
hands high, appraised to 6L. Also
a forest filly, about two years
old, with a small star and strip,
branded on the near buttock thus
A, no other brand perceptible, ap-
praised to 4L.

James Waker.

April 2.

Taken up by the subscriber
living in Washington county, on
Prather's creek, a brown horse,
seven or eight years old, trot nra-
turally, about 14 hands and an
inch high, a small star in his fore-
head, and a few white hairs on
his near shoulder, branded on each
buttock supposed to be A, but
not plain; appraised to 5L.

William Kendal.

May 23. 11.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber
on the 2nd inst. a low thick
well built negro man, named Saul,
about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or
6 inches high, round faced; the
clothes he took with him was a dark
blue coat neatly made, striped
jacket, an old pair of cassimer
breeches, tow trowsers and shirts,
shoes with buckles. Whoever takes
up said negro, and brings
him to the subscriber living on
South Elkhorn at the mouth of the
Town fork, shall receive the above
reward, and reasonable charges,
paid by me.

John Calhoun.

FOR SALE.

By the subscriber living on

Knoll Lynn;

THE tract of land on which he

now lives, containing between

eleven and twelve hundred acres.

The said tract is well improved,

one hundred and forty acres clear-

ed and under good fence; a good

meadow and good meadow land

where more may be made; a

large young apple orchard that

now begins to bear; a good

square log house two story high,

and kitchen, with other out houses;

a frame barn seventy by thirty

feet in the clear. Said land is

well watered with a number of

never failing springs; for the

terms, apply to the subscriber on

said land.

P. Phillips.

cop 3^o £

JUST OPENED,

By the subscriber, at his Store

in Lexington, an assortment of

MERCHANDISE, suitable

to the approaching season; among

which is, a collection of school-

books, novels, &c. &c. which he

will sell on the most moderate

terms, for Cash.

He hereby gives notice to all

indebted, either to Byers and Kirk-

patick, or himself, to pay off

their respective balances on or be-

fore the twenty-fifth day of Augus-

tust next; at which time he will

deliver the respective accounts of

all those who fall into the hands

of an attorney, to proceed against

them according to law.

Joseph Byers.

All debts due me, and not

discharged before the 15th of Au-

gust next, will be put into the

hands of a proper officer to collect.

Any person inclined to pay, will

pay his books and papers, with me.

H. BAKER jun. of Lexington.

Mason July 10. 11.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions con-

tinued and held for the County

of Fayette, June 14th 1793.

Jeremiah Craig, Complainant,

Against

Thomas Little, Defendant.

In CHANCERY.

The defendant not having en-

tered his appearance according

to the Act of Assembly and the

rules of this Court, and it appearing

to the satisfaction of this

Court that he is no inhabitant of

this Commonwealth, on the motion

of the Complainant by his Coun-

sel, it is ordered that the said defen-

dant do appear here on the 6th day

of the next September Court of

Quarter Sessions, and answer the

Complainant's bill; and that a copy

of this order be inserted two

months successively in the Kentucky

Gazette, and published some

Sunday at the front door of the

Baptist Meeting-house, in the

town of Lexington, immediately

after Divine Service.

A Copy Test

Levi Todd, C. C. Q. S.

Taken up by the subscriber

living near the Crab orchard, Lin-

coln county, one feral mare, 14

hands and a half high, a star in

her forehead, four years old,

branded on the near buttock 6 and

on the other quarter 3; appraised

to 11. Also a dun mare, 14 hands

high, rising five years old, bran-

ded on the right shoulder A; app-

praised to 6L. Also a feral mare,

thirteen hands and a half high,

blaze face, four white feet, no

brand, three years old appraised

to 4L. William Whitley.

June 29. 11.

IRWIN & BRYSON,

At their Store in Lexing-

ton,

HAVE just received from Phila-

delphia, a very large supply

of fresh good Goods, suitable to

the Summer and Fall seasons, which

in addition to their former Goods,

makes a very general and complete

assortment of Merchandise, which

they will sell on low terms for

Call or country Produce.

Lexington, July 12, 1793.

District of Virginia, Richmond, Supervisor's Office,

March 26, 1793.

THAT there may be no longer pretexts for relaxations in the requisites of the revenue laws of the United States, which impose duties on spirits distilled, and stills employed in distilling spirits within the same, this timely opportunity is taken of reminding all owners and possessors of stills which are taxed by the capacity, in this district, that the new year will commence on the first day of July next; that the duties and alternatives still remain unaltered; that, as preparatory to the business of the year, every owner and possessor of any such still or stills, is required, between the last of May and the first of July, that is to say, in all June, under a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars, one half to the use of the United States, the other half to the use of the informer, to make entry thereof, at the office of inspection established in his or her county, describing the same, and the capacity thereof; specifying the place where situated, and the person in whose possession; declaring also for what purpose intended, as whether for sale, or use in distilling. And if it shall be the choice of any person to making entry, to distil by monthly license, or to pay by the gallon of spirits distilled, he or she is to notify such choice by writing under his or her hand, left at the office of inspection at the time of entry, and upon failure to so notify, such still or stills, if used at all, will be charged at the yearly duty, which will accordingly be collected from the person making such entry, or from some one or more other person or persons, who shall then, or subsequently, own or possess the same, or on whose land the employment thereof, shall be, from the first of July, 1793, to the 30th of June, 1794, inclusive; the third section of the act of May 8th, 1792, giving that combination of securities for the payment of the duty, with this exception as to the owner of the land where employed, that if the person using such still or stills, be a bona fide tenant for a term, not less than one year, or during the whole time of working the same, shall be a trespasser or intruder, the proprietor of the land, upon dethewing either to the case, will stand exonerated from the duty. And as a further security, every still being identified by the marks and numbers legally placed thereon, the duty operates as a specific lien on the same, and any purchaser, even after the expiration of the year, will hold it subject to be taken for any unpaid duties of a preceding year. To avoid inconvenience to purchasers while this security is held for the public, it will be proper for every holder of a still, upon the duties arising thereon, within the year being fully paid, to take from the officer a certificate to that effect, which may pass therewith to any case of holder.

And it is also required that every person who shall, after the commencement of the year above described being a resident of a county, procure a still or stills, or removing into the county, shall bring the same a still or stills, shall, within thirty days after such procuring or removal, and before he or she shall begin to use the same, make entry thereof in manner and under the like penalty as before mentioned; and in case of removal shall further specify the place from whence the same shall have been brought.

It is presumed that the several rates of duty are already understood, as well as the terms on which they are to be chosen, but as this publication is meant to remove all grounds for pleas of ignorance, they are here stated as follow...

The yearly duty is 4 cents for every gallon of the capacity of each still.

The monthly duty is 10 cents on the like capacity.

The duty by the gallon of spirit distilled, is 7 cents for every gallon so distilled, subject to a deduction of 2 gallons in every hundred, for leakage.

Where the yearly duty is paid it will be collected in moieties, twenty-seven cents after the thirty-first of December, and twenty-seven cents after the thirtieth of June in each year.

Where the monthly duty is chosen, the election made at the first entry, governs, as to the still to which it relates, throughout the year, and licenses will be issued for one or more months at a time, from time to time, as the holder shall require them. For distilling out of the time for which a license shall be granted, the penalty is two hundred dollars, one half to the use of the United States, the other half to the use of the informer, and the yearly, instead of the monthly duty, is also to be paid.

Where the duty by the gallon of spirit is chosen, the first election, in like manner governs throughout the year, and at each half-yearly collection the person availing himself of this alternative must, according to the twenty-fourth section of the act of the third March, 1791, produce to the collector a book, in which he or she shall have entered, or caused to be entered, the quantity of spirits distilled from the still or stills to which the book shall relate, from day to day, during the employment thereof, and the quantity from time to time sold or otherwise disposed of, and to whom and when; and shall also declare, the quantity then remaining on hand; this book is to be verified on oath affirmation to the best of the knowledge and belief of the person claiming the benefit of the alternative; provided that if the entries shall have been made by any person other than the proprietor, a like oath or affirmation shall be made by such person. From a supposition that many distillers were imperfectly informed as to the requisites of this part of the law, the collectors have heretofore in many instances, relaxed in requiring as accurate accounts as the law directs; but at this plea, cannot, in future, be a just one, such relaxations will no longer be admitted, and the consequence of not rendering a legal account, will, inevitably, be the payment of the yearly duty.

All good citizens of this district must bear witness of the attention which has been given to make the laws, in the early stages of the revenue business, generally known, and to prevent the infliction of penalties not wilfully incurred, and all will agree that laws, particularly of this nature, not strictly enforced, become partial burdens; none will therefore now expect a continuance of such relaxations, as expose the public to frauds from those who may be inclined to practice them.

For more full information how distillers are to act in making their entries, and for securing the alternatives allowed, several forms are hereto annexed.

EDWARD CARRINGTON, Supervisor of the District of Virginia.

Form of an entry of a Still as required from every owner and possessor in the month of June

I, A. B. of the town of _____ in the county of _____ and district of Virginia, distiller, do hereby make entry, at the office of inspection, No. _____ in the _____ division of the _____ survey, in the said district, of a Still * owned by C. D. of _____ (or by myself as the case may be) now in my possession at _____, marked _____ of the capacity of _____, intended for _____.

To E. F. Collector
of the B revenue in the _____ division

of the _____ survey, in the District of Virginia.

* When the owner makes entry of a Still in the possession of another, the language is to be varied accordingly: the officer will keep the entries of both owner and possessor, as his vouchers, but will insert the Still but once in his book.

Form of an Entry of a Still removed from one County to another after the 30th of June.

County of _____ District of Virginia the _____ 179 _____
I, A. B. of the town of _____ in the county of _____ and district of Virginia, distiller, do hereby make entry, at the office of inspection, No. _____ in the _____ division of the _____ survey in the said district, of a Still * owned by C. D. of _____ (or by myself as the case may be) now in my possession at _____, marked _____ of the capacity of _____, intended for _____ which Still was removed into the said county of _____ on the _____ day of _____ from the county of _____ in the _____ division of the _____ survey of the district of _____.

A. B. Distiller.

To E. F. Collector of the Revenue,
in the _____ division of the _____ survey
in the district of Virginia.

* Hear the same note as above.

Form of Notice of the distiller's election to pay the monthly duty on the capacity of the Still.

THESE are to make known to you, that I, A. B. possessor of a Still, marked _____ and numbered _____ of the capacity of at this time erected in the county of _____, in the division of the _____ survey, in the district of Virginia, and owned by C. D. of _____, in the county of _____ (or by myself, as the case may be) do hereby make my election to pay the revenue, which may or shall accrue to the United States in consequence of the working or employment of the laid Still, upon every gallon of the capacity thereof, during one month, in which I intend to work or employ the same; to commence on the _____ day of _____ next and end on the _____ day of _____ next, for which term of time I desire a license. Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, 179 _____. A. B.

To E. F. Collector of the revenue
for the _____ division of the _____ survey
in the District of Virginia.

Form of a notice of the Distiller's election to pay the duty on the gallon of Spirits distilled.

THESE are to make known to you, that I, A. B. possessor of a Still marked _____ and numbered _____ of the capacity of _____ at this time erected at _____ in the county of _____, in the division of the _____ survey, in the district of Virginia and owned by C. D. of _____ (or by myself, as the case may be) do hereby make my election to pay the revenue, which may or shall accrue to the United States, in consequence of the working or employment of the laid Still, upon every gallon of the capacity thereof, during one month, in which I intend to work or employ the same, to commence the _____ day of _____ next, and to end on the _____ day of _____ next. Witness by hand, this _____ day of _____, 179 _____. A. B.

To E. F. Collector of the Revenue
for the _____ division of the _____ survey,
in the district of Virginia.

Form of an account to be kept by a distiller who pays by the gallon of spirits distilled.

Account of Spirits distilled from domestic materials, and sold or disposed of by A. B. from one Still, marked I. D. S. I. V. belonging to the said A. B. situated on his plantation in the first division of the first survey in the district of Virginia.

When distilled	Quantities distilled in gallons.	To whom sold or disposed of.	Quantities sold or disposed of in gall.
1791, July 1,	40	Samuel Jones,	20
5,	100	None,	0
10,	0	John Thomas,	60
December 31,	None,		
		Total quantity sold or disposed of On hand January 1st 1792,	80
		140	60
		Total quantity distilled,	140

NOTE.—The first and last day of each half year must be expressed, in order that the oath may comprehend the whole period.

January 1st, 179 _____. A. B. Distiller.

I, A. B. of the county of _____, do swear (or if of a religious denomination scrupulous of oaths, do solemnly, sincerely and truly affirm and declare) that the book (or copy of the book as may be) now by me produced and sworn, doth contain, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true entries made in the said book at their respective dates, of all the spirits distilled from the still therein referred to, from the first of July to the thirty-first of December, 1791, both days inclusive, amounting to one hundred and forty gallons and six of the disolution thereof, and further that there are sixty gallons of the said spirits now remaining on hand.

A. B.

Swear (or affirm as the case may be)
the _____ day of _____ before me,

E. F. Collector of the Revenue.

Estimate of Duties.

Gall.	Q'ts.	Dols. Cts.
Distilled as above	140	1 at 7 cents, 9 60 243
Deduct 1 per cent for leakage,	2	E. F. Collector.
Duties on 137	3	If two or more stills which have been entered to pay by the gallon, are employed together in distilling the same spirits, they must all be described in the head of one and the same account.